DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 134 364 UC 009 633

TITLE	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1975-76 Annual Report.
INSTITUTION	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, Phoenix.
PUB DATE	21 Sep 76
NOTE	32p.; For related document, see ED 113 122 ; Map may be marginally legible
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Activities; *American Indians; *Annual Reports; Budgets; Demography; Information Dissemination; Maps; *Projects; *Publications; *Reservations (Indian)
IDENTIFIERS	Arizona; *Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs; *White Mountain Apaches

ABSTRACT

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs' annual report is issued to inform the Governor, State Legislature, and tribal governments of the proceedings, transactions, findings, and recommendations made by the Commission, and this 1975-76 report presents the following: (1) Commission membership; (2) a map of the American Indian reservation areas in Arizona; (3) population and acreage of Arizona reservations; (4) a list of Commission meetings; (5) eight completed Commission projects summarized; (6) published material distributed; (7) highlights of the Commission's activities; (8) a publications list (five entries); (9) financial report (total expenditures=$76,605, total appropriations=$79,600, and total amount reverting=$2,994.95); (10) a special feature titled "Profile of the White Mountain Apache Reservation" (history, educational programs, government, the Native American Program, industrial enterprises, Federal services, tourism and recreation, alcoholism, etc.); (11) Appendices (Commission resolutions, letter of reply from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education suggesting means by which technical assistance for Title IV program development could be found, Commission resolutions re: demands for construction for the Leupp Bridge located on the Navajo Reservation in Coconino County). (JC)

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ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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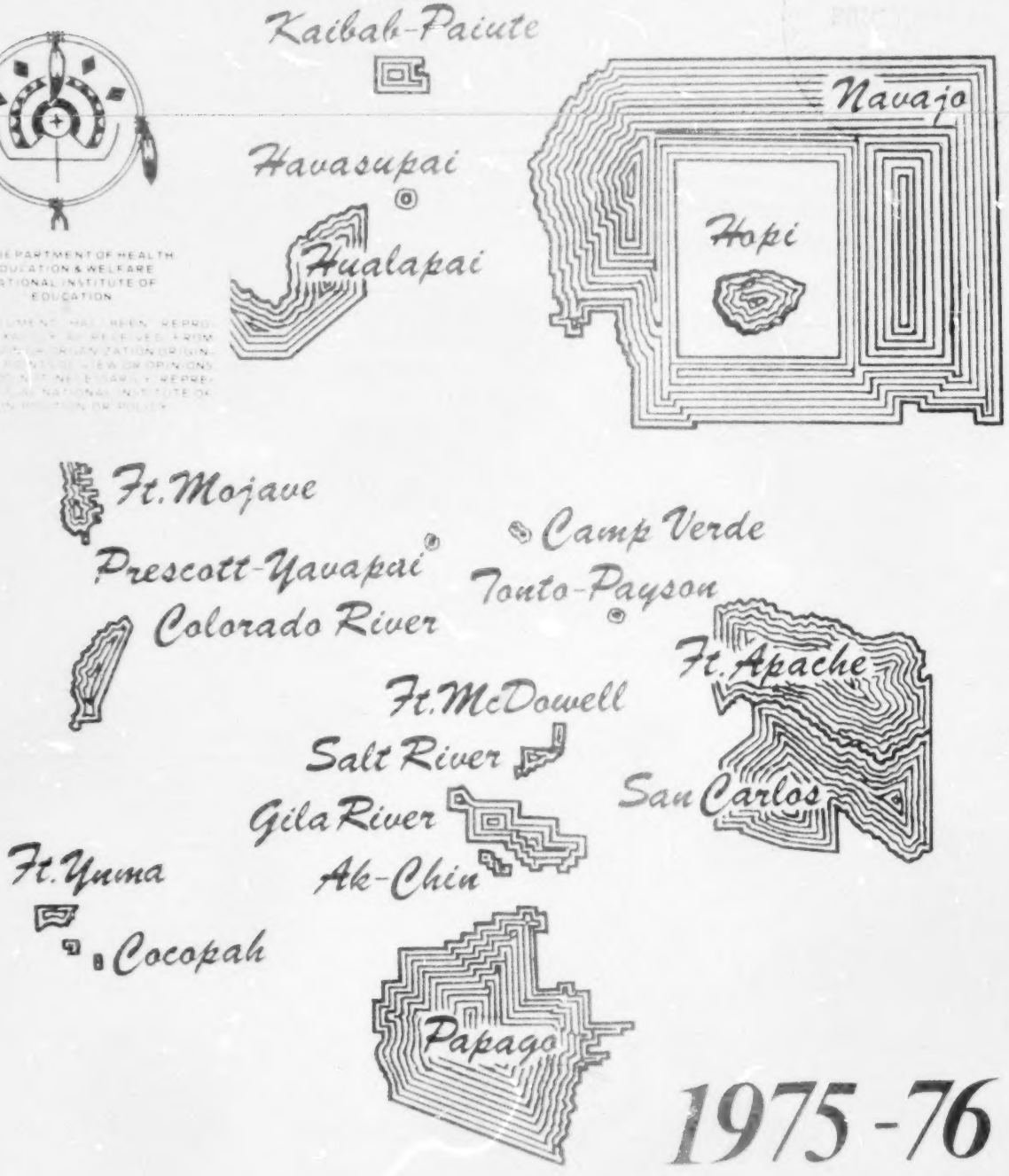

1975-76

RD096633

The Honorable Raul Castro
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Complex
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Castro:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1975-1976 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

This Annual Report is designed to guide the Governor, State Legislature and local Tribal Governments of the proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations made by the Commission.

This Commission will endeavor to increase its efforts to serve the Indian Tribes by actively soliciting their input, thereby, strengthening the Commission's operations.

In behalf of the Commission and staff, we want to express our appreciation and personal gratitude to you and your staff for your involvement and support.

Sincerely,

ALVIN DASHEE - Chairman

AD:CMP/dd
September 21, 1976

FOREWORD

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent. In building better understanding and communications, the Commission has sponsored, very successfully, three Indian Town Hall type conferences on the controversial subjects of Indian Water Rights; Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona Indian Tribes and Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process. Such conferences are sponsored on an annual basis (subjects chosen by the tribal leaders). We also work very closely with the State Coliseum and tribal leaders in developing the Indians' image at the Arizona State Fair - Indian Village. These areas of responsibility have been progressing at a very satisfactory rate.

The Commission, in an attempt to be more responsive to the tribes and to yield tangible results, implemented the following: 1) Monitoring of state legislation (done by the Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter) and 2) Publication of a Directory of State Programs/ Services to the tribes of Arizona.

Future annual reports will concentrate on the tribes input as to their social and economic needs; their goals and objectives for fulfilling these needs; their priorities needed to increase their economic potential; and the Commission providing opportunities for gaining their social and economic "self-sufficiency."

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C O M M I S S I O N M E M B E R S H I P

INDIAN MEMBERS

ALVIN DASHEE (Chairman)----------HOPI

MICHAEL RIOS (Vice-Chairman)----------PAPAGO

WILFRED WHATONAME----------HUALAPAI

LAMBERT NOLINE----------SAN CARLOS APACHE

RONNIE LUPE----------WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE

PATRICIA MCGEE----------PRESCOTT YAVAPAI

(Vacancy due to the death of Member Wilbur Atcitty)

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

FRANCES SNELLER----------TUCSON

LESTER RUFFNER----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

RAUL CASTRO----------GOVERNOR

BRUCE BABBITT----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SUZANNE DANDOY------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

OFFICE STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR

DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

PAMELA ANDERSON----------SECRETARY

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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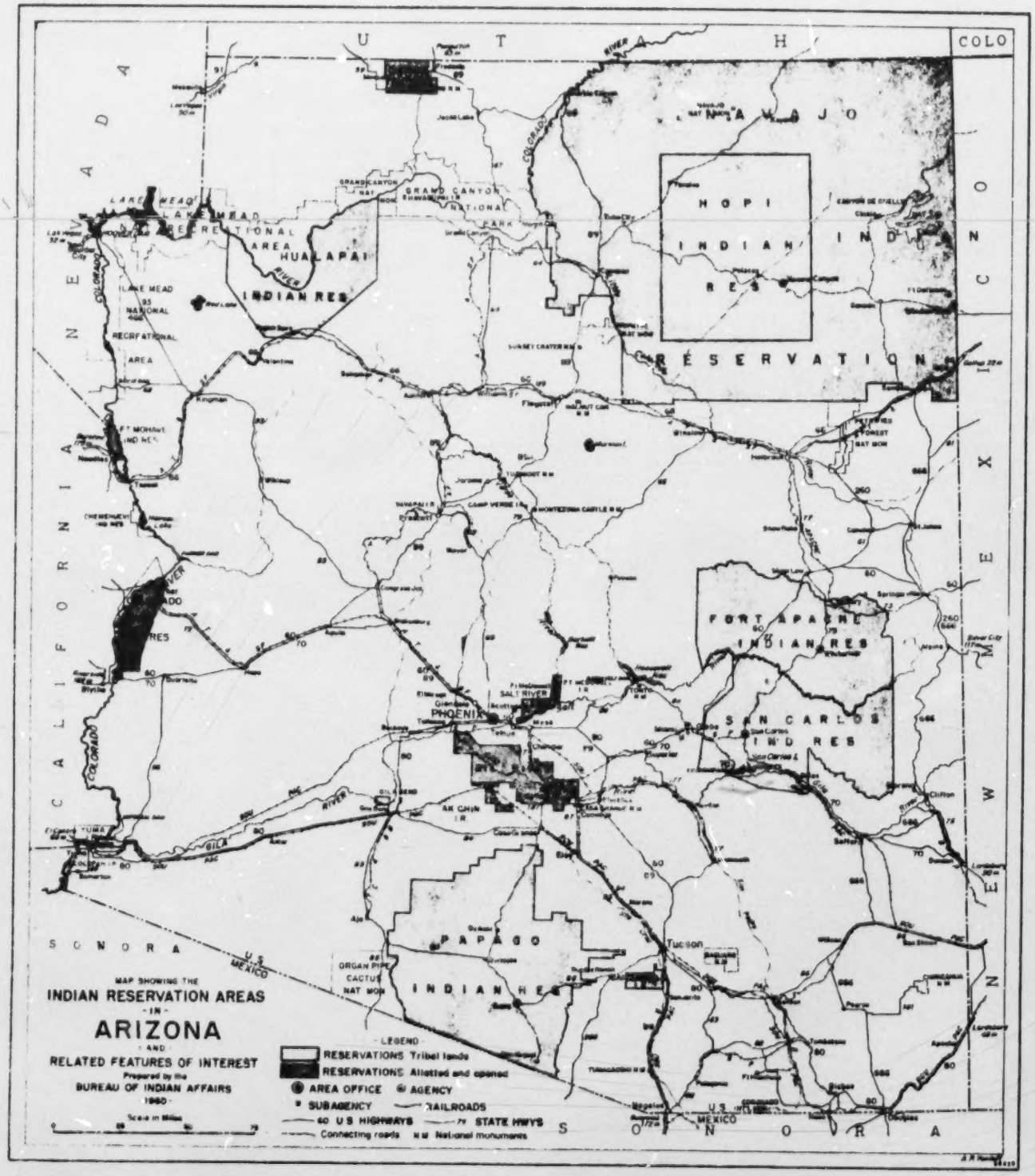
Telephone: 271-3123


MAP SHOWING THE
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
- IN -
ARIZONA
- AND -
RELATED FEATURES OF INTEREST
Prepared by the
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1960
Scale in Miles
- LEGEND -
RESERVATIONS Tribal lands
RESERVATIONS Allotted and opened
AREA OFFICE
AGENCY
SUBAGENCY
RAILROADS
60 U S HIGHWAYS
77 STATE HWYS
Connecting roads
National monuments
NAVAJO
HOPI INDIAN RES
RESERVATION
FORT APACHE INDIAN RES
SAN CARLOS IND RES
PAPAGO INDIAN RES
HUALAPAI INDIAN RES
PHOENIX
TUCSON
YUMA
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA
SONORA
MEXICO
U S
UTAH
COLO
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
NEW MEXICO

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago	333	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	460	640
COCOPAH	Cocopah	362	1,411
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	1,745	268,691
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,097	1,664,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	350	24,680
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	8,521	371,933
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	397	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	7,019	2,472,254
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	827	993,173
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	208	120,413
NAVAJO	Navajo	81,433	8,969,248
PAPAGO	Papago	*15,438	2,855,874
PAYSON	Tonto Apache	64	85
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	2,950	49,294
SAN CARLOS	Apache	5,855	1,827,421
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	69	1,409
		134,128	19,831,415

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.

** Papago figure includes population for Sells (10,349); Gila Bend (555), and San Xavier (4,334).*

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of 5 regular meetings and one two-day Indian Town Hall Conference.

(1975)

August 7	Commission Business Meeting.
October 10	Commission Business Meeting.
October 20-21	Commission's Indian Town Hall Conference Topic: "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process"
December 19	Commission Business Meeting and Christmas Luncheon

(1976)

May 28	Commission Business Meeting.
June 18	Commission Business Meeting

Other Meetings Attended:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator represented the Commission at various Indian oriented meetings such as: Arizona Inter-Tribal Council; U. S. Public Health Service; National Indian Education; Personnel Commission; Indian Development District of Arizona; Annual Health Conference; Title XX; State Manpower Planning; BIA and Tribal Leaders Executive Seminar; U. S. Civil Rights; Environmental Planning; Legislative Hearings; Affirmative Action (Indian) Employment Conference; Arizona School Board's Assn. Workshop on Professional Negotiations and various others.

The Commission staff and Executive Secretary actively assisted the National Indian Aging Conference held in Phoenix.

The Commission cooperated with the Inter-Tribal Council in the planning and reporting of the Title XX conference.

The Commission actively participated in the Indian Affirmative Action Employment Conference held in Flagstaff.

The Executive Secretary and Field Coordinator accepted numerous speaking engagements.

The staff worked with the Arizona State Coliseum people towards a successful Indian Day and Indian Village.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

#1 *Annual Report 1974-1975.*

#2 *Indian Town Hall*

Summary: The Commission sponsored the third Indian Town Hall. Topic for discussion was: "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process." Copies of the report are available upon request.

#3 *Arizona State Fair - 1975*

Summary: The Commission again worked with the tribal leaders and State Coliseum Director in developing the Indian Village and re-instituting the Indian Day along with an Indian State Fair Beauty Pageant.

#4 *1976 Tribal Directory*

Summary: The Directory is one of the Commission's most requested publications. It is our way of improving the Indian and non-Indian communications area. The Directory is the only publication of its kind.

#5 *Indian Federal Legislative Digest #11*

Summary: This publication is compiled on a bi-annual basis for the legislators, Indian leaders and others in an endeavor to keep them informed as to federal legislation pending or acted on in Washington which affects the Indian people of Arizona.

#6 *Handbook On State Assistance To Indian Reservations*

Summary: This report was done with the cooperation of the Office of Economic Planning and Development (Governor's Office). The publication lists 36 state agencies which provide a variety of services, technical and/or financial to Indian reservations.

#7 *Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter*

Summary: This publication monitors state government activities and summarizes state legislation affecting Indian reservations and keeps tribal leaders and others abreast of government hearings and happenings.

#8 *National Indian Aging Conference*

Summary: The Commission staff assisted and participated in the Indian Aging Conference held in Phoenix.

P U B L I S H E D M A T E R I A L S D I S T R I B U T E D

(1975)

July 10	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (6/27/75).
July 16	Rough draft of Annual Report.
July 18	Commission's Financial Report.
August 5	Memorandum relative to the Arizona State Fair - Indian Village.
August 20	Commission Business Meeting Minutes (8/7/75).
August 29	Letters and invitations to Commission's Indian Town Hall Conference.
September 23	Tribal Directory Informational Sheets.
October 6	News Release - Arizona State Fair - Indian Village.
October 27	State Fair - Indian Day Agenda.
November 6	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (10/10/75).

(1976)

January 23	Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter #1.
February 24	Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter #2.
April 6	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (12/19/75).
March-April	Indian Town Hall Conference Report.
April 8	Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter #3.
May 6	Indian Federal Legislative Digest #11.
May 18	Commission's Financial and Progress Reports.
May 26	Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter #4.
June 8	Commission's Membership List Tribal Chairmens' Mailing List.
June 25	Commission's Business Meeting Minutes (6/18/76).

C O M M I S S I O N H I G H L I G H T S

INDIAN TOWN HALL

The third Annual Indian Town Hall was successfully held at Sunrise Park Hotel, White Mountain Apache Reservation, on the topic of: "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process."

The Conference was again held with tribal, federal, state and local participation.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

Due to job responsibility, Mrs. Pat Fabritz, the Assistant Secretary of State found it necessary to resign as one of the Commission's Non-Indian Members at Large. Mrs. Fabritz introduced her replacement, Mrs. Frances Sneller from Tucson.

The Governor appointed Mr. Wilfred Whatoname, Chairman of the Hualapai Tribe to succeed Mr. Lance Grey and Mr. Lambert Noline, Councilman of the San Carlos Apache Tribe to succeed Mr. Drennan, Sr.

Mr. Alvin Dashee was reappointed by Governor Castro to serve another term.

Governor Castro was advised of the vacancy and unexpired term of Mr. Wilbur Atcitty (due to death).

The eligible tribes have been contacted relative to the unexpired term of Mr. Atcitty. Appointment pending.

COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

#1. The Commission of Indian Affairs endorsed the recommendation of the Indian Education Division of the Arizona Dept. of Education that a field representative from the Office of Education in Washington, D. C. be assigned to the Phoenix area to provide direct technical assistance in developing Title IV programs, to the Indian people of Arizona. (See Appendix #1 for Resolution and letter of reply).

#2. The Commission supported the demands for construction of the Leupp Bridge located on the Navajo Reservation, Coconino County (See Appendix #2).

DEATH OF MEMBER WILBUR R. ATCITTY

A letter of condolence was personally delivered to Mrs. Atcitty expressing the Commission's grief.

The Commission will truly miss the guidance and fellowship of member Wilbur R. Atcitty, a representative of the Navajo Tribe.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Executive Secretary is a member of the Advisory Committee for Minority Programming - KAET Channel 8 TV. This Committee recommends the type of minority educational programming that would be beneficial viewing.

The Executive Secretary is also a member of the Indian Affirmative Action Committee. This Committee meets on a regular basis and discusses ways and means of encouraging minority recruitment and hiring within State government. Recommendations forthcoming.

We cooperated with the Governor's Office Division of Economic Planning and Development in publishing the much needed Handbook on State Assistance To Indian Reservations.

Assisted Mrs. Pat Castro in a telephone canvas survey relative to needed dental units. Reported requested information and charts to Mrs. Castro for her use.

Actively assisted and participated in the Affirmative Action Conference on Employment held in Flagstaff. The staff also collated the report.

Participated in the National Conference on Indian Aging by chairing a panel.

Cooperated with the Arizona State Clearing House relative to reviewing all grants and/or proposals for funding.

The Executive Secretary actively assists the University of Arizona with their Indian Internship Program.

The Commission applied for and received three CETA positions which were assigned to the Indian Development District of Arizona. These three individuals provide - Secretary/Receptionist and two Administrative Assistant positions. This is a training program and hopefully, within the next three months IDDA will be in a position to absorb these employees on their regular payroll.

The Commission worked with the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in sending information out to the tribal leaders relative to scheduled hearings.

PUBLICATIONS

1976 Tribal Directory: This publication is used by everyone involved in the area of Indian affairs and is referred to as the "Indian Bible."

Handbook On State Assistance To Indian Reservations: This is the first attempt to provide tribal leaders and others with a list of services provided by state agencies. The responsibilities of 36 state government agencies are listed in this publication.

Indian Federal Legislative Digest #11: This report is but one way the Commission endeavors to keep those interested in Indian legislation informed as to the progress of bills pending and acted on in Washington, D. C.

Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter: This publication provides the latest of information to the tribal leaders relative to state legislation and other activities of interest.

Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process: This conference report was printed and distributed following the Indian Town Hall.

(Copies of the above publications are available upon request.)

ARIZONA STATE FAIR (INDIAN DAY)

For the first time in many years, an All-Indian Day was reinstituted at the request of the Commission. This replaced the selling of discount admission tickets. An Indian Superintendent was hired for the Indian Village. We sponsored an Indian Day Beauty Pageant along with entertainment and guest speakers. This program package was very well received.

F I N A N C I A L R E P O R T

1975-1976

		TOTAL EXPENDITURES		TOTAL APPROPRIATION	AMOUNT REVERTING
7110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$51,812.00		$53,400.00	$1,588.00
7150	EMPLOYEE RELATED	7,496.56		7,600.00	103.44
7200	OTHER OPERATING EXPEN.				
	7272.0 Maintenance & Repairs	285.11			
	7280.0 Office Supplies	1,574.03			
	7250.0 Office Rental	4,900.00		9,700.00	11.48
	7334.0 Postage	1,261.31			
	7335.0 Telephone	1,625.10			
	7360.0 Subscriptions	42.95	($9,688.52)		
	7390.0 Xerox Machine Rental	-0-			
	Printing (Directory)	-0-			
7220	TRAVEL - STATE				
	7221.0 Mileage (Own Car)	2,856.00			
	7222.0 Subsistence	3,313.50		8,500.00	891.50
	7224.0 Motor Pool	1,339.00			
	7223.0 Plane	100.00	($7,608.50)		
7230	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	-0-		400.00	400.00
7340	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	-0-		-0-	-0-
	T O T A L S	$76,605.00		$79,600.00	$2,994.95

The Governor and Legislative Leaders requested that all state agencies revert at least 5% of their appropriation to the general fund due to the economic conditions.

Note: Due to increases caused by inflation, the Commission was unable to have the Tribal Directory printed within this fiscal year.

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SPECIAL FEATURE - PROFILE OF: THE WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE RESERVATION

RESERVATION DESCRIPTION: The Fort Apache Reservation covering an area of 1,664,872 acres, is the homeland of some 8,000 members of the White Mountain Apache Tribe. Located in east central Arizona, the reservation consists of communities established in such population centers as Whiteriver, Cibecue, Seven Mile, East Fork, North Fork, Cedar Creek, McNary, Canyon Day and Carrizo. The reservation with tribal headquarters in Whiteriver, is also a land of vast resources and mineral deposits stored by nature. These aboriginal possessions comprise some of the richest timber stands in Arizona along with lush grazing areas nourished by abundant rainfalls, snow, water streams, and reservoirs.

How these resources are to be developed is a constant concern of the White Mountain Apache Tribal Council which is the governing body responsible for the overall administration of all tribal resources and activities on White Mountain Apache lands. This present-day concern is justifiably based on the need for survival and presents a situation not unlike the many instances of the past when Apache warriors -- also led then by selected tribal leaders -- were coerced into defending their lands and people from intruders. Thus, to understand White Mountain Apache existence is to understand Apache culture, history and traditions; from the time of Apache creation to the present.

HISTORY: In contrast to Apache migration theories widely held by modern historians, the Apache point of view regarding their origin, is that the creation of the Apache world began within their present location, placed there by a Supreme creator in ages past, when supernatural beings existed as people on the earth. What took place after that until the written word was introduced to Apache people is yet to be documented. Early history about Apaches written by Apache historians themselves is largely nonexistent only because Apache people along with many other Indian tribes, had no need for a written language before the coming of the Europeans. Nevertheless, many traditions have persisted and are practiced now as before. Apache religion and beliefs are accepted today as a way of life and has changed very little from pre-Columbian times; also, many stories about the ancient Apache past are still verbalized dramatically in ceremonial songs and are told to Medicinemen novices. What all of this means is that much of basic Apache history and philosophy does exist; only the culture has been rearranged, while traditions have been modified and primitive Apache history remains largely unrecorded in writing.

Mention has already been made of the fact that upon arrival of the first Europeans, the Apaches were pressed into combat against large numbers of trespassers in defense of Apache land and water rights. Actually such encounters have been the pattern of modern Apache history and in a sense, is as true today as it was then. When the fighting was over after 350 years of "bloodshed, treachery, and the destruction of a people," and a reservation established in 1897 for White Mountain Apache people, many families were compelled to make cultural adjustments

to extreme and confined conditions of reservation life: where hunting and seasonal food-harvesting were severely curtailed, where handouts became a common occurence, where government bureaucracy flourished, where "foreigners" reigned supreme as Indian experts, and where traditional Apache life-ways were dishonored and negated.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT: The Indian Reorganization Act passed by Congress in 1934 held high hopes for Indian Self-Determination in terms of economic development and local political organization on Indian homelands such as the Fort Apache Reservation. It was not long after enactment of the Act when White Mountain Apache tribal members ratified their own Constitution and Bylaws in 1938. The amended Constitution provides for a corporate form of government in which a tribal council legislates and makes major policy decisions affecting all businesses and affairs of the White Mountain Tribe including administrative staff assignments and budget reviews.

The Tribal Council consists of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman who are elected at-large for four years along with nine representative members elected for two-year terms by Apache voters from 12 designated districts. Besides being members of a governing body, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are tribal administrators and as such are expected to carry out Council policies and legislative measures. Ordinarily such Council matters are recommended by the Tribal Chairman and his staff after careful study, or may originate within Standing Committees under authority of the Tribal Council. In all cases, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Council members must make judgments requiring all of the abilities, skills, knowledge, and experience at their disposal; they must be able to meet men with considerable expertise and varied backgrounds without losing sense of Apache principles and primary obligations to the tribe. Indeed, the council alone must ultimately bear immense responsibilities against great odds since at stake is the very survival and existence of the White Mountain Apache people and their immeasurable resources.

The following narrative is a profile of the many tribal operations and resources involving personnel and tribal membership, which make up Fort Apache Reservation life and for which the tribal council is held accountable:

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM: The Native American Program, formerly called the "Community Action Program" has been one of the Tribe's mainstays in providing social services to tribal members of all age groups, including the unemployed. More than 80 people are provided year-round jobs in the many components and joint projects sponsored by the NAP. The number of employed increases to about 118 during the summertime when reservation students are afforded jobs in NAP activities.

An annual budget of $292,000 derived through HEW funding is the amount set aside to carry out NAP activities such as:

1) Chagache Day Care Center. This center directed by an Apache woman provides day care for 55-five and six years old children of eligible working parents or guardians who reside on the reservation. The staff

is also assisted by participants of the CETA program, TWEP (Tribal Work Experience Program) and members from the Parent Advisory Council.

2) Senior Opportunity Services. In the past fiscal year aging participants from several Apache communities were served 4,402 meals through this program which also provides for home-delivered meals to the elderly where necessary. Employment is also provided for the able-bodied elderly, but is limited to the summer months due to Social Security restrictions on income requirements. Much of the work carried out in this project by 15 senior citizens working 6 hours a day, has involved cutting wood for other aging people and clearing of juniper trees in certain grazing areas.

3) Title VII. This activity initiated more than a year ago, is a nutrition program designed to complement other senior citizen programs in serving 125 meals a day to those 65 years and older in centers located in Cibecue, Carrizo, Cedar Creek and Whiteriver. One staff nutritionist is hired to provide appropriate services in this program.

4) Emergency Food and Medical Services. The EFMS component provides the necessary help to qualified people in obtaining food stamps with the objective of increasing the number of participants in the program to 500 families. However, the staff's immediate concern is to certify as many clients as possible for the food stamp program by providing information and instructions in the Apache language for those eligible, through such media as the tribal newspaper and a local radio station.

5) Federal Credit Union. The credit union through sponsorship by the NAP program is a corporation composed of some 856 members who are encouraged to purchase shares in the credit union on a systemmatic basis. Currently, the credit union is seeking added facilities, aiming for a membership of 1,000 by April, 1977 and is continueing to promote regular savings.

6) Joint Program: Women, Infant and Children Services. Based on last year's experience, this particular program with a staff of four, will provide 750 participants with nutritional services funded through the State Health Department. Much of the services rendered has been for maternal and child health care and for other family services for the indigent.

7) General Services. Under this program, the following three projects are carried out through ONAP:

A. Agricultural and Home Extension Services. The purpose of this component is to provide training, demonstration, and assistance to reservation residents in carrying out agricultural and home economics projects on a voluntary participant basis. Three staff members are employed to make weekly home visits and attend community meetings in nine major reservation communities. The staff also provides training for the cooks and nutrition aides who serve the various senior citizens' dining centers.

B. Predator Control. This unique project provides for an Apache male director who is employed as a trapper in controlling the

predator population on the reservation, and assisted by two field workers stationed in Cibecue and Whiteriver. Accepted practices and standard techniques are used by the trained trappers in controlling predators.

C. Range Management. The objective of this project is to assist in preparing range management plans for nine cattle associations and a tribal herd enterprise in order to properly utilize grazing resources. As examples, through an Apache range technician, the project has: 1) assisted in the inventory of 8 miles of fencing 2) assisted in mixing 2,500 lbs. of seed used on 56 acres in a grass seeding program: 3) conducted inventories of livestock on winter ranges for certain cattle associations; 4) assisted in preparing range management plans for two range units; 5) assisted in the measurement of vegetation on three study areas and collected data for several cattle associations. Many other activities function under the ONAP umbrella such as Neighborhood Services and Summer Youth Programs; the latter is a joint operation funded largely with Johnson-O'Malley (JOM) supplementary monies received through the tribal education department.

In keeping with new demands, trends, and modern business methods in administering program services, the local NAP office has adopted an accountability system commonly called "Management by Objectives." Although this MBO technique may not revolutionize NAP services on the reservation, it is thought that it will at least indicate to Federal officials that the Tribe is willing to have its NAP operations evaluated based on practical and realistic objectives. The vast ONAP network which provides critical services needed by indigent Apache people is governed by an All-Apache NAP Board of Directors and by the Tribal Council which oversees all operations administered on the White Mountain Apache Reservation.

EDUCATION: The Tribal Education Program consists of many activities supervised by four staff members including one Apache Director. In turn, an Education Committee of six members under the authority of the Tribal Council oversees and coordinates the services conducted by program staff. Under this department, more than 2,700 children are served through federal funds obtained from various agencies. This year's budget for tribal education purposes is $165,917 with emphasis placed on higher education. Presently, 85% of the reservation students attend public schools, while 10% are enrolled in BIA schools and 5% in attendance at mission schools. A unique feature of the education program last year was the involvement of students in an Apache Drama Project based on the legend of Apache crown Dancers. The goal of the summer project was to enhance Apache pride, identity, and self-concept.

Some of the objectives and goals for this school year are: to visit all on-and off-reservation schools where Apache children are in attendance; to develop long range plans based on an educational needs assessment study; to continue studies for a tribal community college; to enter into contracts with the BIA for educational programs; to conduct workshops for teachers, title programs participants, and school boards; to monitor and make on-site school program evaulations; to review BIA curricula and to develop tribal-related coursework.

Presently, the Tribe's educational goal is to establish an expanded tribal education department which is capable of handling increased federal funding along with the large volume of paper work required. Some of the activities which are presently functioning under supervision of the education office staff are:

1) Summer Youth Programs. As the name implies, this is a summer program managed by tribal education office staff. The beneficiaries of this project are 400 twelve to fifteen years old boys and girls who attend camps throughout the summer months.

2) Gifted Students Program serves 20 students of the Ft. Apache Reservation.

3) College Programs. With matching tribal funds ($21,720) and funding received from other agencies and federal programs such as BIA ($53,444), SEOG ($7,900), BEOG ($44,719), and other grants totaling $27,771, this particular program is aimed at meeting some of the needs of the reservation students planning to enter and continue colleges of their choice. Over 62 students have been given assistance under this program.

4) Haskell, SIPI and AVT Programs. These are existing services provided by federal vocational institutions and programs. However, since these services do not include costs for individual transportation, $5,000 is allocated by the Tribal Council to the educational office for student transportation expenses.

5) College Students Work/Study Program. This activity involves thirty-two selected students based on eligibility requirements.

6) The GED Program. Jointly carried out by the White Mountain Apache Tribe and Northland Pioneer Coolege for the purpose of providing a high school curriculum for those wishing to complete secondary education at the high school level. Twenty-five students are enrolled for one semester of work under this program.

7) JOM Summer Student Employment Program. This activity is included as a component in the overall Johnson-O'Malley Program sponsored by the Tribe. In turn this project with a $24,000 budget is administered by the NAP staff with assistance from the education office. Participants of this program are some 30 boys and girls employed at the Apache Culture Center.

8) JOM Summer Work/Study Program. In cooperation with the local public school district the tribal education office oversees this summer program which provides summer employment for 60 boys and girls with supplementary funds of $58,000 received through the JOM Program.

Another large activity carried out indirectly through the education office is summer employment for students in cooperation with the CETA Program. More than 250 boys and girls ages 14 to 21 are hired under this program which is funded for $150,000.

How effective all of these programs are has been determined by marked increases in test scores and formal evaluations made, and also by the reduced number of juvenile delinquency problems noted in the past year. One fact stands out clearly: the reservation students are indeed being helped as never before in their struggle to attain an educational level which their forefathers were unable to reach.

FORT APACHE TIMBER COMPANY: By far, the biggest money-making enterprise for the Tribe is the Fort Apache Timber Company. It is the back bone of the Tribe's economy with an annual payroll exceeding 1½ million dollars. Fort Apache Timber Company's development to present levels however, has not been easy. Although small scale lumbering began in 1954, it was not until nine years later that FATCO began large scale logging and mill operations. Since then the mill has been modernized and expanded considerably. In 1963 for instance, the Tribe's timber resource yielded 60 million board-feet which resulted in sales averaging $8.71 per one thousand board-feet and created 160 jobs. Also, in the past, a substantial block of timber stand was leased to outside lumber producers. Today, the Tribe is in exclusive control of its own timber; its sawmill cuts 6.5 million board-feet a month, and employs 286 mill workers, 94% of whom are Apaches. Last year, gross sales carried out through competitive bidding, was estimated at 12½ million dollars.

Because of constant unemployment faced by many tribal members, and the ever-present need for expansion and new industry a feasibility study was made recently to find out what new developments could be undertaken which would provide tribal members with more job opportunities based upon the Tribe's timber resources. The recommendations presented in the report sponsored by the BIA are still under consideration by the Tribe.

As those associated with the tribal timber industry know, FATCO is limited by federal regulations in the amount of Ponderosa Pine, Fir, Spruce and other species which it can harvest in any one year. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has set the allowable cut at 92,000,000 board-feet which means that FATCO must use selective cutting on a "sustained yield" basis to meet this requirement. This method of timber-cutting is an important factor in preventing forest damage and watershed erosion since the reservation watershed supplies about 35% of Salt River water to the dense urban populations in central Arizona.

FATCO's many accomplishments and endeavors have not gone without notice. Last May 30, 1976 for instance, the Fort Apache Timber Company was ranked 79th among the top 100 lumber companies operating in both Canada and the United States by "Forest Industries." According to the highly-respected publication which annually reviews and ranks lumber producers as a guide to buyers, FATCO with one mill had produced 72,600,000 board-feet of lumber in 1975. FATCO officials are even more optimistic -- they expect to reach the BIA's allowable cut of 92,000,000 board-feet in the next year or so.

CATTLE: One of the main industries which has continued to operate ever since the early beginning of reservation life in the last century, is cattle raising. Presently, the General Livestock Office oversees all operations of eight cattle associations and the Tribal Herd Enterprise, including summer range units and horse pastures on the reservation.

The General Livestock Office staff which is directly responsible to a General Livestock Board of Directors of eight members, is directed by an Apache who is employed as Livestock Coordinator for all cattle associations. In this capacity, the Livestock Office in Whiteriver oversees the management of over 16,000 head of hereford cattle on the Fort Apache Reservation. Unlike the tribal herd enterprise which is owned by the Tribe, the eight livestock associations with designated range areas on the reservation, are made up of individual cattle owners whose membership in each association may range anywhere from 40 to 116.

The responsibilities of the Livestock Office are many and include such services as handling payrolls, making purchases, supervising cattle sales, distributing funds to individual cattle owners, inspecting herds for brands and diseases, etc. Besides taking on these day-to-day activities, the office must face constant problems such as: loose horses, predators, wild mustangs, complaints on grazing rights and livestock counts, lack of involvement by cattle owners in their own interests, and the ever-present shortage of cowboys due to low pay. These problems are compounded by the fact that cattle prices have dropped considerably in the past few years and has yet to make gains to former levels, even though gross cattle sales increased 10% last year over the previous year's sales.

Those closely associated with the tribal cattle industry however, are undismayed. The tribe has decided to invest in and reestablish a registered herd to improve cattle production. The Tribal Herd Enterprise which operates under its own set of regulations is administered overall by a six-member Board of Directors. The long-range objective of the enterprise is to develop hybrid cattle for cattle associations wishing to cross bloodlines of purebred bulls with hereford stock of their own. With this kind of outlook, cattle-raising on the White Mountain Apache Reservation will undoubtedly continue to remain a basic part of the tribal economy for decades to come.

<u>FEDERAL SERVICES</u>. A glimpse at the local employment picture shows that one of the biggest employers on the reservation is the federal government which employs 28.2% of the available labor force of 2,321 Apaches. These employees work in various occupations mainly within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Services furnished by the BIA consist of: coordinating reservation BIA programs; carrying out credit and financing responsibilities; facilitating social, educational and employment assistance; supporting law and order; rendering technical assistance in housing and roads development; maintaining forestry offices; administering land operations, and providing for plant and real property management.

On July 1, 1955 the U. S. Public Health Service began assuming responsibility for Indian Health on all Indian reservations including Ft. Apache Reservation. Presently, Indian Health Service which is a branch of PHS operates a 38-bed hospital with inpatient and outpatient services for members of the Tribe. Eighty-eight physicians, nurses and dentists who make up the total positions authorized by PHS, operate the medical facilities located in Whiteriver, along with a clinic in Cibecue.

In addition, the Indian Health Service unit provides for a summer dental program, and sponsors the Community Health Representative project. A staff level of 19 C.H.R.'s is maintained to help increase tribal involvement in health needs and to create better understanding between Apache people and Public Health Service. Generally, C.H.R.'s make individual visits into reservation communities for follow-ups. Information on health problems and emergency transportation is also furnished by C.H.R.'s for needy patients. Underway is the construction of a new 70-bed hospital with a floor space of 82,000 square-feet to be built on 60 acres of land.

HEALTH AUTHORITY: The White Mountain Apache Tribal Health Authority, funded under an Indian Health Service contract is responsible for developing a comprehensive health care system for the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. The project, with the support of the Tribe's Health Advisory Board, the Health, Education and Welfare Committee of the Tribal Council, the Tribal Chairman and the IHS Service Unit Director, is beginning efforts to assist in coordinating various health-related activities. These include the IHS Whiteriver Hospital and Service Unit, the CHR (Community Health Representative) program, Apache Guidance Center, Alcoholism Rehabilitation and Education Program, Project Apache (Maternal and Child Health Services), Women and Infant Children Program (WIC), Elderly Feeding Program, and health components of the Day Care Center and Headstart Programs. The ultimate goal of this coordination is an integrated delivery system of health care services.

The Health Authority is also in the process of developing new component programs, currently lacking, but necessary to a comprehensive health care system. Proposed programs include emergency medical services, health education, health services library, health care services evaluation, and extended care facility for the aged. Because of health manpower needs, a recruitment and training program for health professions development has been given top priority and is an area in which the Health Authority has already begun to sponsor activities.

GUIDANCE CENTER. The Apache Tribal Guidance Center directed by a member of the Tribe with a team of fourteen, is responsible for at least eight separate programs and services summarized below:

1) Outpatient Counselling. At any time an average of 60 clients are in regular contact with the center under this activity. Marital problems, suicide, depression, anxiety, child neglect, school related problems, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and drug abuse are usually represented in the caseload handled by center staff. The center also provides follow-up services on about 5 patients previously discharged from psychiatric hospitals.

2) Child Evaluation. Diagnostic services involving testing, interviews and history-taking are extended to children and certain adults who have learning or emotional problems. Such cases are referred to the center by the BIA, PHS, and the schools. An Apache translator works with the staff psychologist to assure that evaluations are carried out in the client's primary language.

3) Adult Groups. Under this activity, recreation and craft groups are organized twice a week during the winter months, as a means of providing therapy for adult women.

4) Children Groups. Recreation groups consisting of six to eight children are also organized once a week. Usually 3 to 4 groups are involved in the weekly session which is provided for "sniffers," delinquents and other "high risk" children.

5) School for Exceptional Children. The center sponsors a special day school for 12 pre-school and early elementary handicapped children. The schedule follows the local public school calendar and offers a full range of services for exceptional children. A six weeks day camp is also held for these students and for others. Currently, five students who have been transferred from off-reservation institutions attend the special school which is certified by the State.

6) Development Disabilities Project. This project includes school and work skill training for handicapped teenagers and young adults. Ordinarily, seven persons are involved in the project which serves the mentally retarded, those afflicted with cerebral palsy and other clients with chronic medical disabilities.

7) Nursing Home Visits. The center sponsors monthly trips to the Phoenix metropolitan area and arranges visits for relatives of elderly Apaches confined in nursing homes. Seven to ten relatives participate in this visiting program each month.

8) Services to Day Care and East Fork Nursery. The Guidance Center provides consultation and staff training at the day care and nursery facilities for the purpose of carrying out pre-school education programs on a daily basis.

Other direct services offered through the Apache Tribal Guidance Center are: Special group counselling, consultation to the tribal court, mental health education, and assistance in community development projects.

ALCOHOLISM. There is little question now that like many other communities throughout the United States, the White Mountain Apache Tribe is experiencing serious problems with alcoholism and drug abuse on the reservation. In 1971 the tribal court reported that 83% of all arrests made were alcohol-related. The Indian Health Service Hospital in Whiteriver confirmed that in 1973, 125 outpatients had been treated for alcoholism and alcohol-related diseases; during that same period 132 patients were treated with diagnosis of alcoholism. In addition, the BIA social service noted that in FY 1973, 85% of their general assistance cases were related to alcoholism and excessive drinking. These figures substantiate the alcoholism program staff's opinion that the number of incidents of alcohol abuse on the reservation is increasing.

The White Mountain Apache Alcoholism Rehabilitation and Education Program is doing all it can to curtail the progressive alcoholism trend despite severe funding problems.

The Rehabilitation Center provides individual therapeutic counselling, community education, staff development and solicits for local resources. Acute detoxification of a medical nature ic handled by the Indian Health Service Hospital. Referrals of other alcoholism cases are accepted from problem drinkers themselves, their families, the court, jail, schools, and local employer agencies. Outreach capabilities of the program are being extended to reservation-wide celebrations, funeral wakes, and other community gatherings in the hope that public visibility of the tribal rehabilitation program may aid in reducing severe intoxication. An outstanding example of how the Rehabilitation Center staff reaches hard-core Apaches is their sponsorship of an Annual Thanksgiving Dinner on a community-wide basis with donations received from local establishments.

Although state assistance for the program has been discontinued plans for follow-up services and preventive-type programs are now being developed. These are: recreation and social activities, overnight camping trips, fund-raising and work projects, 24-hour services with emergency feeding facilities and overnight accommodations, etc. The goal now being stressed by the Tribe's Rehabilitation Center staff is to establish a non-medical detoxification program at the existing facility in Whiteriver.

TOURISM AND RECREATION: Some of the best recreational areas to be found any where is on the White Mountain Apache Reservation which contains approximately 420 miles of streams -- almost half of all trout streams in the State of Arizona. Fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, boating, winter sports, horseback riding and wilderness areas are made available to the public at elevations ranging from 2,700 feet at the Salt River to 11,590 feet at the summit of Mount Baldy. For the convenience of guests, the Tribe has developed more than 26 fishing lakes and tanks and over 1,000 camping sites with picnic tables, fire places, sanitary facilities, and access roads. Fishing is open year-round except under unusual conditions. Unless a person is blind or under 14 years old and accompanied by a permit-holding adult, a reservation permit is required for all visitors. At certain lakes, boat rentals and stores are available. Campfires are allowed in all designated camping areas, but only dead wood can be used for burning.

This year skiers at Sunrise Peak will be accommodated with 16 ski runs at one of Arizona's finest skiing facilities which has two, two-chair lifts, each having a capacity of transporting 1,000 skiers per hour. Nearby is the 106-room Sunrise Park Hotel complex with restaurant and gift shop. While skiing is a popular sport, other wintertime activities that can be enjoyed by visitors to the reservation are ice-skating, ice-fishing and tobogganing.

Small game hunting is permitted on the Ft. Apache Reservation with dates, bag limits and regulations usually made to coincide with those set by the State Game and Fish Commission but special hunting permits must be obtained from the Tribe in order to hunt on the reservation. Big game hunting by non-tribal members is also allowed on a first-come first-serve basis since only a limited number of big-game permits are distributed each year by the Tribe. Big-game animals that can be hunted on the Reservation are antelope, bear, elk, javalina, and mountain lion.

The Tribe's intricate network of tourist and recreation facilities scattered throughout 2,601 square miles of reservation land is the responsibility of the White Mountain Recreation Enterprise. Additionally, the Enterprise handles construction and maintenance in all camping areas and cooperates with federal and state agencies in management practices and enforcement of tribal regulations. The Alchesay National Fish Hatchery located a few miles north of Whiteriver stocks Apache waters with thousands of fish each year.

An Apache member of the Tribe is employed under a Board of Directors, to direct day-to-day functions of the Recreation Enterprise. Although logistics, maintenance problems, vandalism, poaching, inflation, etc. continue to plague Recreation Enterprise operations, development of tourism and recreation programs is far from reaching its potential. To reach that potential, the Enterprise will continue constructing tourist facilities towards its goal of 2,000 camp sites on 34 recreation lakes by 1980. The Sunrise complex expects to complete work on a year-round swimming pool, an 18-hole golf course, a general store and a marina. Beyond that, the forecast for these two far-reaching enterprises appears to be: continued improvement and expansion.

Another tribal entity which has been closely associated with the Sunrise Complex and Recreation Enterprise is Apache Enterprises which oversees the development and operation of commercial leases and retail outlets such as: service stations, bars, liquor store, boat docks, motels, trailer parks, and homesites. In all, sales related to tourism and recreation involving the three tribal enterprises exceed $3,000,000 annually.

FAIRS AND RODEOS: One of the largest events held on the reservation each year during the Labor Day weekend is the Annual Tribal Fair and Rodeo, preceded by an exciting hour-long parade through downtown Whiteriver. Other events held are exhibits of Indian arts and crafts, and an action-packed rodeo which includes bareback, bull, and saddle bronc riding, calf and team roping, bulldogging and barrel racing. Visitors are welcome to all Indian fairs, rodeos and dances held throughout the year. Occasionally, a 4-day Sunrise Ceremonial is held in conjunction with tribal festivities. This sacred event is an Apache puberty rite performed by a young Apache maiden with directions from a Medicineman. Crown dancers and singers accompany this esoteric ritual in which Apaches relive their traditional past as expressed in the ancient songs. While photographers are not prohibited from these public events, they are urged to respect the common privacies of the Apache people.

CULTURE CENTER: The White Mountain Apache Culture Center is uniquely located on the grounds of historic Fort Apache in the former cavalry headquarters of General Crook. Although the facility is somewhat limited, the culture center does serve the basic purpose of collecting, researching, and preserving Apache culture and providing historical information and native material for use by Apache people. The culture center situated on lands transferred to the Theodore Roosevelt BIA School, invites the public and local Apache communities to avail themselves with the educational opportunity to learn more about Apache

culture, history, and traditions. During the 1976 Bi-centennial year, the culture center took advantage of special federal grants made available for certain historic sites. The Center's application for $95,000 of these special funds resulted in restoration of the Old Ft. Apache barracks.

An objective now being considered by the Apache Culture Center Board of Directors, is to rearrange the existing structural organization so that the present building will be used as an arts and crafts gift shop along with related activities, while a renovated cavalry barracks is to be utilized as a museum.

APACHE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY: One of the least known yet one of the most enterprising enterprises on the reservation, is the Apache Construction Company which has gradually moved into big-time construction and is now handling multimillion dollar projects. A notable example is the new 1½ million dollar shopping center the company is building in Whiteriver with a theatre and swimming pool scheduled to be completed in November. Other floor space in the shopping mall will be made available by the tribe for other retail businesses. This shopping center project which is controlled by a board of 5 members under a plan of operations approved by the Council, is being totally financed by the tribe with a loan from the Fort Apache Timber Company. Much experience has been gained since the Construction Company completed its first project (Alchesay Memorial Hall) some six or seven years ago. The Company has already constructed $5,141,000 of HUD housing which includes 125 mutual-help houses and 165 units of low-rent housing and has restored the Fort Apache Barracks through a Bi-centennial grant. Under a Development Enterprise Board of Directors, the Company employs an Apache labor force, along with non-Apache employees who are hired because of their specialized experience in such trades as mechanical, electrical and plumbing work. The Company with its diversified operations highly developed now, is looking forward to more lucrative projects such as contracting to build the proposed 70-bed hospital in Whiteriver and constructing 195 more units of HUD housing totaling some 11 million dollars in contracts.

MINING AND INDUSTRY: It has long been known that the reservation has deposits of asbestos, manganese, iron, gypsum, and coal. Samples of uranium deposits have also been found in the western portion of the reservation. In addition, the Bureau of Mines has made an extensive survey for iron ore and has reported the existence of an estimated 10,000,000 long tons of mineral ore in the Chediski-Canyon Creek area. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has obtained tribal leases for that area and has been mining ore in test amounts which is reported to contain ore as high as 56 percent. With this in mind, the Tribe has moved from the feasibility stage to the negotation process with CF&I which in turn may lead further to actual mining operations in the not-too-distant future.

Located adjacent to the Tribe's industrial park is a 5,000 foot paved, lighted and all-weather airstrip at Whiteriver which provides chartered flights for various purposes. The industrial park itself

is conveniently situated next to State Highway 73. Development of the long-planned layout of the Tribe's industrial park is just beginning; utilities are now being extended to the area, and bulk service gas for industrial park facilities will be provided by the Tribe as a competitive distributor of propane gas.

OTHER PROGRAMS: In addition to the operations and services being maintained by the Tribe and the federal government, a state employment office headed by an Apache, also provides services for those seeking work and information.

Housing is also a multimillion dollar business on the reservation. Funds for housing subsidized by HUD and financed by other means, has generated construction of over 800 houses with the result that 1,300 families now have running water, sanitary systems and electricity in their homes. Yet the job for more homes to a standard enjoyed by an average American community, is far from done.

In the area of tribal law and order a legal aid corporation is being formed but it remains to be seen whether the status quo of the past judicial administration will be changed, considering that a new tribal judge was elected last spring. If so, related law enforcement functions will undoubtedly be affected by new judicial policies and practices.

One of the Tribe's most unpublicized operations yet one of the busiest and most visible, is the Business Office located in the tribal headquarters at Whiteriver. Simply put, the business offices operate to centralize tribal books and paperwork into an orderly system for the Tribe's vast empire. It is a place where accountability is the key word, where tribal loyalties are formed, and where statistics which determine the direction of tribal programs, are gathered and processed.

An Apache newspaper published each month provides both on and off-reservation communities with local news events. In terms of stability the newspaper called "Ft. Apache Scout" ranks on the level of only a handful of other top tribal newspapers in the United States largely due to the Tribe's strong financial support.

There are many other kinds of persons, events, places and things which make up White Mountain Apache life; for instance, 2,000 non-Apaches who reside on the reservation, social and athletic activities, church functions, Save-The-Children Federation, Kinishba Ruins, Sweat baths, Forestdale, Apache Kinship System, family income, welfare, etc.

SUMAMRY: In sum, all of the tribal operations described above are ultimately the responsibility of one of the many standing committees and Boards of Directors established under authority of the Tribal Council. These boards and committees consist of: Advisory and Resource, Athletics, Native American Program, Employment, Enrollment, Finance, Forestry, Fort Apache Scout, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing Authority, Land, Law and Order, Roads and Health Authority. Admittedly, tribal politic al differences exist but not over issues such as tribal survival, identity and pride or need for unity; neither do Apaches quarrel about a Supreme Being, about demands for quality education, or

about the goal of White Mountain tribal members to eventually manage and directly supervise all of their programs. None is more vocal on the latter issue than the tribal chairman who maintains that the key is "self-sufficiency, as quickly as possible."

Just how soon such a policy can be completed is an objective constantly being augmented by tribal administrators. Unfortunately, this goal of tribal self-determination has met with stiff opposition and misunderstanding by economic interest groups in surrounding towns, according to the tribe's chief administrator. This type of controversy based on different economic viewpoints, is nothing new to the tribe -- nor to the Tribal Chairman for that matter.

It is very probable that because of its valuable property, the Tribe will continue to confront such misunderstandings, but as each new dispute is encountered, the Tribe will have been more educated and experienced and therefore more prepared. For that reason, the tribal administration will continue to emphasize Apache language, beliefs, and sacredness of tribal ways with the purpose of strengthening White Mountain Apache people and ideology. Ultimately, the goal is to perpetuate Apache language and identity so that 200 years from now the "mountain people" can point with pride to their own durability and flourishing existence just as they are doing today.

Eventually, as Apache Indian people believe, it will not be man alone -- Apache or non-Apache -- who will determine human events on the White Mountains, but man in harmony with and respectful of Nature. It is this truth which the White Mountain Apache Tribe has upheld and will continue to uphold in its endeavor and right to exist.

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(APPENDIX #1)

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs has become increasingly aware of the need for technical assistance in planning and developing Federal programs as expressed by resource persons working with Arizona Indian tribes,

WHEREAS, it has been pointed out to the Commission that the need for this type of Federal service is available and especially needed in the Indian Education field under Title IV Programs;

WHEREAS, the Indian Affairs Commission of the State of Arizona wishes "...to secure cooperation between the Federal, State and Local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people..." as provided in its powers and duties;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs hereby urges appropriate federal authorities to take the steps necessary to fulfill the acute need for technical assistance to assist Indian people in planning and developing Indian Education programs;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commission of Indian Affairs endorses the recommendation made by the Indian Education Division of the Arizona Department of Education that a field representative from the Office of Education in Washington, D. C. be assigned to the Phoenix area to provide direct technical assistance in developing Title IV programs, to the Indian people of Arizona.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at a duly called meeting at Phoenix, Arizona on October 10, 1975, at which a quorum was present when the Resolution was adopted and approved unanimously.

/s/ CLINTON M. PATTEA
Executive Secretary

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(LETTER OF REPLY FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20202)

November 20, 1975

Mr. Alvin Dashee, Chairman and
Mr. Clinton M. Pattea, Executive Secretary
Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
(Address)

Dear Mr. Dashee and Mr. Pattea:

Thank you very much for sending me the Resolution of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs calling for the Office of Indian Education to

assign a field representative to the Phoenix area to provide technical assistance in developing Title IV Programs.

The area of technical assistance in Indian education programs has long been a concern of mine, as has the need for increased cooperation and coordination of Federal, state and local resources in serving Indian people.

Although I am unable to assign a member of my staff directly to Arizona, I hope that the following alternatives and suggestions might prove to be of help:

(1) The first source of technical assistance to programs in Arizona are members of the Office of Indian Education staff who have been assigned to that state. In Part A, the program contact for Arizona is Ed Presson, Phone number 202--245-9159. In Part B, the program contact is Ms. Marie Emery, Phone number 202--245-7525. And for Part C, the contact is Mr. Hakim Khan, Phone number 202--245-8300. All three of these people would be happy to talk with you and to meet with you when they are visiting Title IV projects in your state.

(2) Another source of technical assistance is Indian Education Training, Inc., 5510 Domingo Road, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108. This year we awarded a contract to IET to provide technical assistance to Parent Advisory Committees on Part A projects. I am sure that they would be very responsive to your needs.

(3) A third potential source of technical assistance are the Regional Offices of the Office of Education. Arizona is in Region X, and the office is located in San Francisco. Although we have to date not worked very closely with our own regional offices, we are beginning an effort now to utilize them much more for technical assistance efforts in their areas. As you might know, our Washington staff is currently much smaller than it should be. In addition, our travel funds have been quite limited. Therefore, an effort in the future to utilize members of Regional office staffs should prove beneficial to all of us.

(4) A fourth alternative would be for an organization like your Commission to apply for a grant under Part B of Title IV to provide just the kind of coordinated, state-wide technical assistance effort you are talking about. We hope that regulations for Part B will be published by the first part of December. As soon as they are, application forms will be mailed out to interested persons. The deadline date is not absolutely certain, but we expect that it will be about January 19, 1976.

I hope that this has been of some help to you in your very legitimate concern. Please let me, or one of my staff members, know if we can offer any further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William Demmert, Jr.

WILLIAM G. DEMMERT, JR.
Deputy Commissioner for Indian Education

(APPENDIX #2)

R E S O L U T I O N

Supporting the demands for construction for the Leupp Bridge located on the Navajo Reservation, Coconino County

WHEREAS:

1. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs has as its primary concern the promotion and development of social, physical and economic sectors of all Arizona Indian Reservations, and

2. Presently a one-lane bridge exists at Leupp in an extremely hazardous condition, but continues to serve as a major thoroughfare to services provided by towns and communities in Northern Arizona, and

3. Construction of the new bridge will cost $1,032,164.00 and the Hopis and Navajo Tribes have contributed their total share of $359,002.00 for Off-Roads System Program Funds of the U. S. Department of Transportation toward this construction to provide safe and efficient transportation for their people and,

4. We believe that the counties of Coconino and Navajo should contribute their share of Off-Road System Program Funds to the construction of the bridge since their residents use this dilapidated bridge to reach service areas, and

5. The school systems presently using the structure now face extreme difficulties even during normal weather conditions in transporting children to and from school, and

6. Construction of a safe and structurally sound bridge would benefit, not only the reservations, but the state and the aforementioned counties by providing public safety and economic amenities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs hereby supports the joint efforts of the Hopi and Navajo Tribes in acquiring funding for the construction of the Leupp Bridge from the Coconino and Navajo Counties;

The Commission solicits active assistance from the Governor of the State of Arizona to do any and all things possible in acquiring additional funding for said bridge.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at a duly called meeting at Phoenix, Arizona on December 19, 1975, at which a quorum was present when the Resolution was adopted and approved unanimously.

/s/ CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

S U M M A T I O N

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members of each reservation for their continued support and trust.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission to travel approximately 33,631 miles.

The Commission is grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that the Commission can and will embark on programming that will enable it to be more responsive to the Indian citizens, state leaders and others in achieving significant goals and accomplishments; thus always keeping in mind that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

ALVIN DASHEE - Chairman

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd